

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2483.

## HOME RULERS WHO GOT GOOD THINGS OF LEGISLATURE

### Footings of Some of the Alleged Earnings of Anti-Republican House Employees.

Though the House of Representatives is supposedly Republican, the Home Rulers took the lion's share of the perquisites which the legislators apparently thought should be distributed with a liberal hand.

The committee on accounts after much urging has finally made a report to the House, showing actual expenditures of \$38,048, of which \$12,000 went for salaries of the members. There were probably \$3,000 which went for mileage, and legitimate expenses, leaving out the salaries paid to officers. The balance of \$15,000 was generously distributed by the various committees, and for some unexplainable reason nearly \$10,000 of the total went to notorious Home Rulers, and will no doubt be used (if the recipients are as generous as the legislators) for the purpose of preventing the election of another Republican House of Representatives.

The legislature was a good thing for the Home Rulers. In fact, according to the accounting made, it pays lots better not to be elected and take the crumbs as they fall from the legislative table. For though the members only received \$400 apiece there were few of the leading Home Rule brethren outside of the house who did not receive more than double that amount, according of course to their prominence in the party. Probably most of the money went for interpreting and translating, though the vouchers do not tell a very elaborate story as to just how the money was spent.

John Wise lost nothing by reason of his casting the deciding vote in favor of silver at the Kansas City Democratic National Convention. Altogether he received \$1,191.32, which is a pretty good salary for sixty days' work, even for a staunch Democrat as John claims to be.

J. A. Akina, the speaker of the Home Rule House of Representatives, was also one of the favored ones. He drew \$362.65. The Home Rule Printing Co., which did not even conceal its politics in a name, drew from the Republican House \$907.50. F. J. Testa, who helped all he could to elect a Home Rule legislature, didn't lose because he failed to succeed, for the House kindly reimbursed him for his efforts by giving him \$793.05. Whether this was for printing or for drawing some of the very neatly constructed bills introduced is not apparent.

Jesse P. Makanai, though a Home Rule member of the last House, made nearly three times the amount of money which he would have received as a member of the legislature. He got \$1,075.90 and is probably glad now that he wasn't elected a member of the legislature for a second time, as two years ago his salary for the sixty days was but \$400.

Solomon Meheula, also a staunch Home Ruler, succeeded in drawing altogether \$1,562.25. Some of it was for services performed as clerk, though that leaves half of it still unaccounted for, and how an official, who purported to be as busy as the House clerk is supposed to be, got time to do extra work is a mystery.

T. R. Mossman received \$342, William Mossman, father and son together drew \$288 and George Markham, also in the Home Rule ranks, drew \$209.50. J. K. Prendergast, a Home Rule (Tramways) member of the last legislature is probably sorry he wasn't reelected, as he only received \$260. J. M. Poepoe drew one lump sum of \$537.50 and probably thinks it better to remain out of the legislature in the future. D. Kalanokalani, Jr., only received \$41.75 for all his services, but then he did well at the special session of the Senate. Mose K. Nakuna, who damned the missionaries as well as the Republicans during the last campaign, received \$522.50 for his valuable services.

Some other amounts paid were H. C. Birke, \$310; W. R. Sims, \$499.89; W. H. Coney, \$475.75; Isaac Cockett, \$36.

The nest of boiters in the Bulletin office was feathered well. Though the paper covertly worked against the ticket throughout the campaign, it pulled down nearly \$3,000 in spoils. Several hundred dollars more went to one of its editors. Of other alleged party men who have made a business of fighting the Republican Territorial administration, Charles Wilcox got \$361.50 and W. J. Coelho got \$1,580.75.

## DESPERADO HULSE IS HELD BY BAKERSFIELD JURY FOR MURDERS

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., April 30.—The coroner's jury after a long inquest over the remains of William Tibbett and Marshal Packard, who were killed in the final battle with outlaw "Jim" McKinney, returned a verdict today in which they hold Al Hulse, the outlaw's companion, as partly responsible for the murder of the two men. There is a great deal of excitement here, but the police think they can keep Hulse from the crowd and that the law will be allowed to take its course.

The police charge that Hulse was in the same room as McKinney in the Chinese joss house at the time of the battle between the outlaw and the police and say that he fired some of the shots that caused the deaths of the two officers. When caught by the police he was heavily armed.

"Al" Hulse has for years been notorious as an all-around bad man in the valley sections of California. Some years ago in company with another desperado he got in a fight with some Portuguese and two were killed. He was convicted and sent to prison, but upon his release got in another row. In this case he killed a Chinaman. He got two years for that crime and since his second release has been living in Chinatown in Bakersfield and it was from his room that McKinney made his last desperate struggle against the officers.

## LEGISLATURE IN EXTRA SESSION HAS BEGUN WORK

### Speaker Beckley, Chosen by Acclamation, Takes Command of House Once More.

The legislature has met in extra session, has organized, and has adjourned until today, when it is to be presumed it will begin in earnest the work for which it has been called together, namely the passage of the several appropriation bills which were not reached at the regular session. These bills were not reached for—well, a variety of causes. They will be reached now, at all events, because there is nothing else to be done and because, under the law, the sooner the members get their work done and get away the more they will be to the good.

There are six bills to be considered at the extra session, certainly. There are, first, the Six Months' Appropriation Bill for current expenses, second the Six Months' Appropriation Bill for pay rolls and salaries, third the Eighteen Months' Appropriation Bill for Territorial pay roll and salaries, fourth the Eighteen Months' Appropriation Bill for Territorial current expenses, fifth the Loan Bill, and sixth, the Emergency Appropriation Bill. As to the best and most expeditious manner of reaching these bills, there are various suggestions. It is the general opinion that there will be no change in the committees of either house having financial matters in charge, and that there will be a consultation between the leaders in the two houses, probably today, so that the Senate may take part of the bills and pass them while the House is taking the balance, so that both branches will be at work all the time and there will be no doubling up. Then it is also suggested that the members from the various islands have conferences on their own account, agree among themselves just what appropriations each shall have and report back their agreement to the committees and have them incorporated in the appropriation bills, after finding out the lump sum that is to go to each island or each district. These island conferences will not be official, but the houses will recognize them, of course, if the work is done in that way. And it would be in the interest of expedition.

The Senate passed all appropriation bills on first reading. There will be but one appropriation message from the governor—that which will deal with the eighteen months' period from the day the county bill goes into effect. Estimates are now being prepared by the various department heads for the action of the governor.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

The House had some little difficulty in getting itself called to order at the opening of the extra session, because the members did not seem to know exactly how to go about it, but finally the clerk of the House that died on Tuesday, Solomon Meheula, took the gavel, rapped for order, read the Governor's message calling the extra session, and set the machinery going. The floor had been filled with all kinds of idlers before he did it, and there was a buzz of talk because it was recognized that there might be a change in the organization, especially in the matter of some of the minor officers, and the petty candidates and friends of petty candidates were getting busy. And, after all, they got nobody's scalp but that of the gray-haired old chaplain, who had done nobody any harm and had tried to do some people some good, and that of the messenger with the brave hair. But his scalp was fair game.

After the clerk had stopped the buzzing, Mr. Chillingworth nominated Lewis for temporary chairman, and after that gentleman had been chosen and had taken the chair, Chillingworth moved that Beckley be elected Speaker.

The clerk was instructed to cast the vote—and it was discovered that there

(Continued on page 5.)

## HERE IS THE CHOICEST STORY OF THE APRIL TIDE

### Mahukona Reports a Meteor Which Shook the Houses of Hilo and Was on View For an Hour and Forty Minutes.

Manager Cross of the Wireless Telegraph Company received this message last night from Mahukona:

A brilliant meteor passed over Hilo this a. m. The direction was from south to north. It was seen as early as four and as late as five-forty. The trail resembled steam or smoke from a skyrocket, and was steel blue. As it passed it made a rumbling noise, and shook dwellings in Hilo to some extent. The meteor was plainly visible from Naalehu at five-thirty, and residents believed it to be from the volcano.

## A TURKISH BANK BLOWN UP BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS

### A Filipino Town of One Thousand Houses Is Destroyed by an Incendiary.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SALONICA, April 30.—The Ottoman bank has been attacked and destroyed by dynamite. There was a great panic. Two men were killed. Troops are arriving to enforce martial law.

#### Loubet at Home Again.

MARSEILLES, April 30.—President Loubet returned from Algeria today in a battleship. He was saluted on entering the harbor by a large fleet of French and foreign naval vessels. The city was decorated and there was a military parade. The President leaves tomorrow by a special train for Paris.

PARIS, France, April 30.—The French capital is gaily decorated tonight in preparation for the reception tomorrow of President Loubet on his return from Algeria and to receive King Edward. Both will be in the city tomorrow. The fine trees lining each side of the Avenue Champs Elysees, from the Arch of Triumph to the Place de la Concord, are a mass of brilliant lights and paper decorations. Fountains of lights have been arranged in the Place de la Concord, around the Arch of Triumph, and the bridges crossing the Seine are decorated.

#### Great Forest Fires.

BRADDOCK, Pa., April 30.—The forest fires now raging here are the worst known in years. The known damage is \$1,000,000. Watsonville is believed to have been destroyed with considerable loss of life.

#### Co-Ed Ranks Full.

PALO ALTO, April 30.—No more special women students will be received at Stanford University, the 500 limit having been reached.

#### A Strike Will Fail.

REDDING, Cal., April 30.—A military company having been equipped to compel respect for the law, the failure of the strike centering here is probable.

#### Mob Attacks Americans.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A mob attacked a corps of American engineers near Canton. The imperilled men were rescued by the gunboat Callao.

#### Deserters and Rations.

VALLEJO, April 30.—Many naval desertions are occurring. The complaint is over the rations, which the Government says are wholesome.

#### Philippine Town Burned.

MANILA, April 30.—Maraguina has been destroyed by fire and one thousand houses burned. The cause was incendiary.

#### A Disappearing Currency.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—A million Filipino pesos have been received at the mint here for recoinage.

#### Hostiles in Bad Luck.

MANILA, April 30.—The insurgents remaining in the field are reported to be in great distress.

#### The Typhoid Epidemic.

PALO ALTO, April 30.—There are two new cases of typhoid fever here and one death.

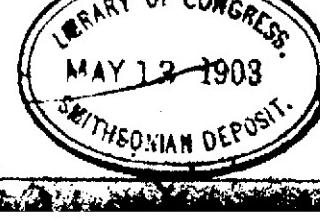
HOLLIDAYBURG, Penn., April 30.—An explosion at the dynamite works wrecked property and killed nine workmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—F. P. Sargent, chief of the Immigration Bureau, sailed for Honolulu in the Peking leaving today.

ROME, Italy, April 30.—King Edward took his departure today after his brief visit with King Victor Emmanuel. The leave-taking of the sovereigns was notable for the marked courtesies exchanged, King Edward bestowing a kiss upon Emmanuel at their final interview.

FRANK, N. W. T., April 30.—Later reports indicate that the supposed volcanic disturbance at Turtle Mountain is a tremendous landslide following a subterranean explosion. The origin of this great displacement of land is not considered to be volcanic.

Minor landslides continue to follow in rapid succession. A section of the country ten miles wide has been devastated, destroying property estimated at a million and a half dollars. Sixty lives have been lost.



# LEGISLATURE DIES AFTER SOME HARD WORK AT END

Special Session for Appropriations Is Called.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

When the Legislature adjourned after midnight it was with a record which when compared with that of its predecessor was remarkable.

Eighty-eight bills and 12 joint resolutions went to the Governor of which he signed 74, two being passed over veto. Of the vetoes of the Governor most have been sustained, among them those of the Panoa water bill and the Municipal bill, the latter being the subject of the last fight of the night in the House. The last day was most active forty bills being passed.

Governor Dole signed a proclamation after midnight calling the Legislature together tomorrow for the consideration of the Appropriation bills, which have been absolutely overlooked by the lower house, though all have passed the Senate.

## IN THE HOUSE.

Without reading the journal, the House began work with the reading and passing of the insurance bill, without dissenting vote. The measure to provide for a digest of the Supreme Court reports went through with 20 ayes and 7 noes. The militia reorganization measure was again put on final passage, it having failed on Monday night, and this time it went through with ayes 21, noes 8. The pharmacy bill was once more brought up, and this time secured 23 ayes to 5 noes, and so passed.

The Kona-Kau railroad tax exemption bill came up, and Kanaho and Pall made the remarkable argument that the construction of the road through property in Kona would result in heavy loss to the owners of the land, and it was the duty of the Legislature to protect the people against the railroad. There was a discursive talk over the matter, and then the bill was passed by 18 to 6. By an almost unanimous vote, Kanaho alone in opposition, the bill substituting "Chief Engineer" for "Fire Marshal" in the laws was passed.

## CLAIMS COMMISSION BILL.

The bill for a commission for hearing claims for imprisonment in 1895 of certain foreign subjects brought up a discussion which lasted for some time. The Paete bill, Harris said, would cover the matter of citizens, but many members were of the opinion that there should be amendments, and the House went into committee of the whole, taking up the bill section by section.

Long began the amending by proposing that the commission should be citizens of the Territory and appointed by the President of the United States, and that the chairman should be a jurist of distinction, who was not a resident prior to July 7, 1898. Long said the Governor would be prejudiced, and the Senate would be the same. The amendments were promptly killed. Section 1 then passed.

Kupihewa offered the amendment extending the scope of the inquiry to all persons who may present claims for arrest and imprisonment in 1895 and 1896, and Long moved to strike out the amounts of the claims, Kellinol moving to strike out section 2, which limits the inquiry to certain persons. When this was done, the committee rose and the House took a recess, after passing a resolution by Harris providing for the taking over of Dominis, Anapuni, College and Hastings streets from C. E. Deasy.

## STAMP BILL PASSES.

The stamp tax bill was revived for a moment and Vida moved its passage, Kumalae opposing, he saying that the tax was one which rested on the rich and was a wise one. Harris showed that the returns were very small, and the capital kept out of the country great in amount. The bill was then passed by ayes 20, noes 8.

The measure providing for the organization of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was then killed with ayes 15, noes 14.

LICENSE BILL PUT THROUGH. The Conference Committee on the liquor license bill reported in favor of the passage of the measure, the Senate agreeing to House amendments with the exception of minor points, which was adopted by the House.

On motion of Chillingworth all addresses were limited to five minutes for the rest of the session.

A resolution was then introduced by Kellinol providing for the setting aside of \$3,000 of the funds of the House for the printing of the House Journal, there to be printed 300 copies, half in each language, to be distributed among the members. Harris wanted bids received. Meheula said that he had asked bids and the Star refused. The Gazette Company had not done so, nor had the Bulletin. The matter was closed.

## MANY ACTS SIGNED.

Secretary Carter announced that the Governor had signed acts 28, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55.

There are many of the Bar Association acts and the dental bill, the loan act, the Kauai railway franchise, the Agricultural Department bill, for a commission to compile laws, for pub-

## THE LEGISLATURE OF HAWAII



THE TERRITORIAL SENATE.



TERRITORIAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Photos by Rice and Perkins.

## THEY SAY THERE WAS NO BRIBERY IN LEGISLATURE

The Police Committee Reports That It Could Find No Foundation for Rumors.

To Hon. F. W. Beckley, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Hawaii.

Sir: We, your Committee on Police, to whom was referred the article published in the Honolulu Star, under date of April 22, 1903, charging members of this House with receiving bribes in connection with the Liquor Bill, etc., was wantonly and maliciously published, being without any foundation whatsoever; and that the Manager of said paper, F. L. Hoogs, in making said publication, was guilty of conduct unbecoming a journalist or of one having the management of a daily newspaper, and is condemned therefore.

Resolved: That the article appearing in the Honolulu Star, under date of April 22, 1903, charging members of this House with receiving bribes in connection with the Liquor Bill, etc., was wantonly and maliciously published, being without any foundation whatsoever; and that the Manager of said paper, F. L. Hoogs, in making said publication, was guilty of conduct unbecoming a journalist or of one having the management of a daily newspaper, and is condemned therefore.

Resolved: That the Speaker request Hon. Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, our Delegate to Congress, to take under consideration the advisability of amending Section 25 of the Organic Act so to provide a punishment for publications of a character similar to the one aforementioned.

Very respectfully,

HENRY C. VIDA,  
Chairman Committee on Police.

S. F. CHILLINGWORTH,  
A. FERNANDEZ,  
W. P. HAIA.

TIME AND MONEY.—Sickness causes a loss of both time and money. You lose the time and have the expense of medical attendance, entailing a double loss. This can be avoided by using some reliable remedy at the first stage of the sickness. The purchase of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy often proves a profitable investment, for its use at the first appearance of any unusual looseness of the bowels, a severe attack of diarrhoea or dysentery may be averted, that might otherwise compel a week's cessation from labor. Every household should have a bottle at hand. It never fails and is pleasant to take. Get it today. It may save a life. Al Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## LAHAINA IS GIVEN NEW NATIONAL BANK

Authorized With Capital of \$25,000  
by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

### (MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The first application for a very long time from Hawaii for a new national bank in the territory has just been received by the Comptroller of the Currency and approved. It is an application to organize "The Lahaina National Bank, of Lahaina, Hawaii." The Comptroller promptly granted the authority for the financial undertaking which is to have a capital of \$25,000. The chief men in the bank will be C. D. Lufkin, of Wailuku, Maui; Mr. R. A. Wadsworth, W. T. Robinson, D. C. Lindsay, and C. Cooke.

The Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Frank Sergeant, formerly the chief of the order of locomotive firemen, is completing his arrangements for a visit to Hawaii to inspect the arrangements for constructing a new immigrant station. He expects to sail from San Francisco on April 30. Just what details Mr. Sergeant will work out while in Hawaii are not fully known, but it will not be surprising if he looks over the labor situation somewhat. Mr. Sergeant has the confidence of President Roosevelt to a marked degree and his word regarding Hawaii when he returns will have much weight at the White House.

### MITCHELL ON ATHERTON.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who was chairman of the subcommittee that visited Hawaii last summer, has been here most of the time since Congress adjourned. Yesterday he started for New York, where he will rest for some weeks. "I was grieved to read in the newspapers," said Senator Mitchell, "of the death of Mr. Atherton, in Honolulu. He was one of the most competent men I met in Honolulu and I had great confidence in him."

"Yes, we expect to accomplish some legislation for Hawaii at the next session of Congress," declared Senator Mitchell in answer to a question on that subject. "I have no definite ideas yet as to exactly what we shall try to accomplish. I am waiting first to see what the territorial legislature will do. Thus far they seem to have been cutting high jinks out there."

Senator Mitchell is still looking poorly as the result of his long illness during the past winter. He expects to recuperate during the summer and to be able to take up the work as to Hawaii vigorously. He says his illness had its beginning in the tremendous amount of work he put into the Hawaiian report last fall.

### PUBLIC LANDS.

A few days ago the Interior Department asked the Treasury Department for information about the Attorney General's opinion regarding authority for transfer of public lands in Hawaii in compensation for the Bishop site, desired for a new postoffice building.

The opinion expressed at the Treasury Department, some time ago as I stated in a previous letter, was that the actual transfer would not be made till Congress has acted and authorized the construction of a public building at Honolulu but at the Interior Department some doubt is expressed on that point. If complete authority to transfer the property and put the government in actual possession of the Bishop site can be had the Interior Department may urge the completion of the transaction.

### THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

Detailed expenses of Presidential trips, such as Mr. Roosevelt is now taking through the West, are never known entirely to the public. Railroad men, than whom there are no others more patriotic and more reverential for the office of President, are not given to talking much about such matters. In fact the authority for arrangements generally originates "up-stairs," as the phrase goes in railroading, not down stairs with the passenger and traffic managers. The word comes down from the President of the road or someone in his confidence.

A railroad man here, who has had to do with the fitting out of trips for Presidents, said today that he had heard many explanations of how the expenses for long railroad journeys of Presidents were met but none of these had ever been exactly correct. But it is nevertheless true that the presidential train passes over railroads free of charge and the officers of a road are generally glad to have it said that the President is travelling over it. Such trips mean more or less in the way of advertisement and then it frequently happens there is a great deal of politics and political advantage, benefits from which are probably more illusionary than actual.

In enterprising country, like the far west, the passenger men of a railroad are pleased to have the President travel their way because they can prepare pictures of his special train and put it upon their folders or otherwise advertise the fact that the President liked their route. The freight officials also see advantages that are supposed to come to their department. But in any event all the departments of a great railroad are glad to know the President is travelling over their line. It is therefore a very safe proposition that in his 14,000 mile journey neither President Roosevelt nor any of his party will pay any railroad fare. Everywhere they will travel with his special train by the courtesy of railroad officials.

If the special train were to be paid for, it would cost somebody a pretty penny. It consists of a combination baggage and smoking car, two Pullman sleeping cars, dining car, and a private, or hotel car, for the use of the President. The average price paid for the use of a Pullman car is about \$40 a day and the five cars in the train would average not far from \$200 daily. It is the custom of the Pullman Company, to whom this special train belongs, to charge for a car from the time it leaves the depot till it returns. As the President will be absent from Washington 86 days the approximate price of the Pullman train would be \$18,200 but that does not include the price of feeding the people in his party, which would be a considerable item beyond the figures already quoted.

Then the item of pulling the special over the tracks of the different railroads is a big one. The average charge, if the train were paid for, would be about \$2 a train mile or for 14,000 miles about \$28,000. From this and the Pullman item above mentioned one has a total of \$41,200. Then there are numerous other items, which the average man would hardly think of but which will probably swell the actual expenses of the President's western trip for his special train to about \$66,000. In fact a man here, who has had considerable experience with railroading, said today that the expenses of the special train on the Western trip will be not far from \$1,000 a day.

### THE HOTEL BILLS.

When the President's party leaves his train and stays at a hotel in a city it is usual for the citizens to pay all the hotel bills as the President generally goes as the guest of the city. For the last three or four administrations the immediate party of the President on his trips includes a personal friend or two, his secretary and his physician and also an assistant secretary, who spend much of their time in his hotel car with him. A porter generally remains at the

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# BIG RAILROAD LINES TO SEND TOURISTS TO ISLANDS

Agents to Meet the Wants of Travelers Have Been Put on Oceanic Company's Steamers Between This City and San Francisco.

The railroads of the mainland, and the Oceanic Steamship Company, acting in conjunction, have at last taken steps that bid Honolulu hope that the islands will soon begin to draw a share of the tourist business of California. And the railroads of the mainland, and the steamship companies are the great agencies that direct tourist travel. Tourists are but men,—and incidentally, women, and men are a good deal like sheep, in some ways. They go where they are sent, and where one goes many will follow.

This is philosophy, and beside the practical issue of the matter. The point is that the railroads and the Oceanic Steamship Company, a combination known as the A. & A. Line—which cabalistic letters mean American & Australian line—have at last begun to look to these islands as a good drawing card for their business, and when they do that they will build up the tourist travel to the islands. It is the railroads and the steamship companies of the mainland, with some help from intelligently directed local agencies, that have built up the tourist business of Southern California, and the tourist business of Southern California, in its turn, has built up great and prosperous cities. One hundred thousand tourists visited Los Angeles alone last winter, to the great profit of the railway lines centering there, and that one hundred thousand tourists probably spent a thousand dollars apiece, taking them as a whole. These are figures that begin to stagger the imagination.

The A. & A. combination embraces the Oceanic Steamship Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Union Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago & Alton. Here is a combination of a great ocean line of steamers with five of the strongest railways in the United States, and if these take hold of the matter in dead earnest—as, in fact, they have done—then we may look with some confidence for the tide of tourist travel to begin to come our way with a rush that will add materially to the prosperity of this city and the territory, and that within a very short time indeed.

On the last Alameda there arrived in Honolulu Mr. Frank M. Jenifer, an energetic young man until recently employed in the passenger department of the Santa Fe railway, whose official title is "Passenger Agent" for the A. & A. line, but whose real business is the direction of tourist travel to and from these islands. Mr. Jenifer is the first one of a group of similar agents who will be sent out, and he proposes to get pretty well acquainted with Honolulu and the islands, because his business, in future, will keep him on the run between San Francisco and Honolulu, as other agents will be kept. In effect, his duties will be to travel on the steamers of the Oceanic line, and to be a sort of bureau of miscellaneous information for the passengers on the line, both as to matters on the islands and on the mainland. He will route the through passengers from the Colonies across the American continent, will take up and exchange their through tickets both to the east and to Europe, will give them all information as to interesting side trips on the mainland—to Yosemite, Santa Barbara, the Yellowstone, and where not—and will see that they land in San Francisco as thoroughly posted as to what is the proper thing to do as it is possible for a tourist to be. There will be three of these tourist agents in the employ of the company, and one will come down to Honolulu on every trip of the Alameda, meet the through steamer here and go back to the Coast in her. It will be the duty of the agent coming down to post tourists about the points of interest on the islands—to which end the local tourist men will probably bestir themselves somewhat—and meeting the through steamers here devote themselves on the return of the through boats to the needs of those passengers who want to see something of the best of America en route to Europe.

The position is similar in quality to that filled by the tourist agents on the trains of the various overland roads on the mainland but the duties will be somewhat wider and the men filling the positions will necessarily be men of more class in their business. In fact, there is some competition for the positions among the bright men of the several companies interested—or was, for the agents are all no doubt selected by this time. Mr. Jenifer, the first of them, will go up to the coast on the Sonoma, and the man who is to be second appointee is to come down on the next Alameda, to meet the next boat in turn.

This is the first time that a movement has been made in the way of the intelligent direction of tourist travel to the islands, or from the colonies, nevertheless it is not an experiment. The same thing has been done on the mainland, and it is bound to be successful. When its success begins to appear, naturally the other great transcontinental roads will want to break in. And they will send out tourist agents, too, and there will be tourist excursions organized and, presently, that reduction in fares that always has followed keen competition for a trade of this character. Honolulu, as a matter of fact, is thus for the first time put on the tourist's map.

## NEW TWO CENT STAMPS GOING OUT.

Local philatelists should make haste to collect the new 2-cent stamps. They are to be withdrawn soon, because of a defect in the portrait of Washington. When the stamps were first printed, the nose of the Father of His Country was seen to be of a fiery-red hue, and the whole face of the man resembled that of a rake of his time. The laurel leaves looked like banana and tobacco leaves, and there also seemed to be an overdose of reading matter on the stamp. These points were picked out by the enemies of the sticker, and as a result there will be a new design engraved.

It was at first supposed that the reason for the carmine tint of the great General's nose was due to the fact that the first printings were made with an overabundance of carmine ink, and that after the workmen had become used to the new plates, they would be able to regulate the ink supply more accurately. With this proposed diminution of ink it was also supposed that the red nose would disappear. But not so. Experiments were made with a smaller quantity of ink, but with no success. The nose still remained red. The laurel leaves still looked like bananas, and the engravers decided that nothing short of re-engraving could make matters better. That is what will be done.

## Strike Orders Disobeyed.

LOS ANGELES, April 29.—The Union ordered a street car strike today. Only twelve crews obeyed and the attempt was a fiasco.

# BOARD OF HEALTH PAU WAS COUNTY BILL FIXED?

## Present Body Is Wiped Out by Law. Section Inserted Though Not Passed.

The Board of Health held no meeting yesterday and it is hardly likely that the board as at present constituted will ever meet again unless it is to close up the business still in hand.

The Kaochi bill "to reorganize the Board of Health" as signed wipes the present health body entirely out of existence. It does not even give them an opportunity to resign, but creates a new board in the place of the one now acting. The executive officer is also done away with, and Dr. Pratt will have to be recommissioned under some new title in order to be able to carry on the business of the board.

The new law provides that the Board of Health shall consist of four laymen, two physicians and the Attorney-General. Even though Governor Dole should reappoint the present members of the board at least one change would have to be made, as there are now three medical men of the board. These are Dr. Cooper, Dr. Maya and Dr. Moore. The lay members are M. P. Robinson, E. A. Mott-Smith, F. C. Smith and Attorney-General Andrews, ex-officio.

"Are you going to resign?" was asked E. A. Mott-Smith yesterday, after he had said that the Board of Health had been wiped out of existence.

"Resign," he said. "We don't get a chance to resign. We are already pau. There will most probably have to be a meeting to reorganize, for one of the medical members will have to be dropped under the law. The president is also to be appointed by the Governor, and he is made a salaried officer, though there is no appropriation for this purpose."

There is some doubt now as to what status the Board of Health is in, as regards appropriations. The law as passed was not carefully drawn and many defects have been discovered, though it is a bill of less than two pages. There is no provision for tiding over the time between the taking effect of the act, which is immediately, and the beginning of the new biennial period. It is probable however that nominations of the present members of the Board will be sent to the Senate very shortly, so that there may be an immediate reorganization. Another important change in the law is the one which provides that the Legislature shall fix the salaries of all health officers, doctors and other employees of the Board of Health. Formerly there was a lump appropriation for government physicians and for expenses out of

## WORKING ON TRANSPORTS

## Secretary Helm Tries to Secure Stops.

Secretary Helm of the Merchants' Association is pushing the work of securing the stopping of the army transports here, on the way to and from the Philippines. He is now in San Francisco and is taking up the matter with the officers there. The officials of the Association here have been requested to furnish him with information, which is thought will have good effect upon the officers of the quartermaster department.

Mr. Helm has seen Col. Duval, who is chief quartermaster in San Francisco, and the recommendation has been made that the matter be taken up with Gen. Humphreys of the Department, who is expected to arrive in San Francisco soon. The committee of the Merchants' Association recently took up this matter, and then it was expected that Gen. Humphreys would pass through the Siberia, on his way back from the Philippines, but the letters received by the steamer of yesterday from Mr. Helm, lead to the belief that this course has been abandoned, and that the general is journeying in a transport.

The letter from Secretary Helm, received yesterday by the officers of the Association, asks for the prices of coal here, as that factor will be important in its bearing. It will make the trip three days longer this way, but the ships will be able to carry the greater amount of cargo.

DIARRHOEA is more to be dreaded than diphtheria. It attacks all ages and is equally fatal to young and old. The great mortality resulting from diarrhoea is due to the lack of proper treatment at the first stages of the disease.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effective medicine, and if given in time will prevent serious consequences. This remedy never fails and is pleasant to take. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Drugists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.

# THE GOLDEN STATE IS CROWDED WITH ARMY OF EAGER HOME-SEEKERS

## Twenty-Four Thousand of Them Have Arrived There Within the Last Ten Weeks.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Owing to the success of the methods used for advertising the advantages of California in the East, twenty four thousand colonists have entered the State in the last ten weeks.

VICTORIA, April 28.—Both Japan and Russia are making vigorous war preparations which include heavy purchases of supplies. Nine more Russian warships are at Port Arthur.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—President Harriman, who is in the city, says that Seattle, in competing for the Oriental trade, will have to meet four new Oriental steamers running from this port.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Britt got the decision over Fitzgerald in twenty rounds.

PALO ALTO, April 28.—There are two more cases of typhoid fever here and two deaths.

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, April 28.—Dr. George Doane Boardman, the well known clergyman and author of Philadelphia, died here today.

## BASEBALL MEN TALK OVER PLANS FOR LEAGUE GROUNDS

The baseball men yesterday discussed at length the plans for the carrying through of the work for the baseball park, the advance made being such as to indicate a speedy carrying through of the plans for the grounds.

The Trustees met during the morning and drew up a tentative contract between that body and the League, which if ratified will furnish the basis for the adjustment of the monetary affairs during the life of the lease of the tract secured. The Trustees agree to furnish the land prepared for baseball use, with fences and grandstand, at a cost not to exceed \$7,000. The Trustees will be empowered to collect all monies and will be charged with the duty of keeping everything about the grounds in good condition.

The League met later and heard the reports of President Isenberg as to the work performed. The contract was read over at length and a general discussion resulted. The sense of the meeting was that the percentage to be paid to the various clubs should be based upon an average estimate of the expenses of each. The meeting adjourned to Thursday afternoon, when the contract will be finally passed upon and definite arrangements for the season made.

President Isenberg, for the trustees, said that money had been secured by them at a low rate of interest, and under very favorable circumstances and that work would be pushed ahead at once.

## ASHTON STRUGGLE BROUGHT TO CLOSE.

OAKLAND, April 20.—It developed today that Frank Ashton had disappeared for good with his little 5-year-old daughter, Leonie, and so far as any proceeding that may be instituted by Mrs. Ashton to recover her offspring goes, whatever victory she may gain will be a hollow one.

Mrs. Ashton applied today to Judge Greene for a modification of the original divorce decree so as to have the care of the child given into her custody. No one, however, was able to throw any light on where the child was or Ashton, and leave was granted to publish a summons.

Where Ashton has gone is a mystery, known only to a few, and they are not giving out the information. The withdrawal of the child from the storm center, however, promises to bring to a close a fierce struggle between the parents over the possession of their daughter. The famous Merry-Ashton love letters have now lost their materiality and unless they are used by Mrs. Merry in her divorce suit in the East will not be introduced as evidence.

## ST. LOUIS FAIR IS BEING BROADENED.

Among the passengers in the Hongkong Maru are Mr. and Mrs. Goodman King, of St. Louis, who are on their way to the Orient for a short visit. Mr. King is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, he visited the Executive Building and had interviews with several members. Mr. King said that the progress being made with the Exposition buildings was great and that every prospect was for the great show exceeding in interest and scope all the preceding Fairs. The representation at the Exposition will be universal, and the list of the countries which have signified intention to take part includes every great power of the world. Mr. King expressed great satisfaction with the progress made so far in Hawaii and said that the authorities hoped to see a full display of island products and resources.

## DELAY IN FIRE CLAIM PAYMENTS.

The plan to secure fire claimants willing to take up the bonds has resulted in failure. An effort was made both by Bishop & Co., and the Bank of Hawaii to buy up sufficient claims at ninety per cent to be able to take up the entire issue of \$326,000.

Most of the claimants were unwilling to accept the price offered so the banks gave up in disgust.

Secretary Carter said yesterday that there seemed little possibility of the bonds being taken up. The record is ready to be turned over to Mr. MacLennan, after a few corrections are made.

Mr. MacLennan will now probably arrange for the pro rata payment of the claims.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month, Foreign ..... \$5.00  
Per Month, Foreign ..... 75  
Per Year ..... 5.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 6.00

Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

FRIDAY : : : MAY 1

### GENERAL MILES.

General Miles deserves respect for his fighting record. Starting at the beginning of the Civil War without military experience—he had been a clerk in a dry goods store—he came out of it a major-general of volunteers. Survivors of the 61st New York, the first regiment he commanded, say he had no superior in the army for personal courage and dash. He was promoted, step by step, for gallantry in action; and in the troublous years of Indian fighting between 1865 and 1880, he gained high rank in the regular army, finally at a later period, reaching the highest command with the rank of lieutenant-general.

Unfortunately for his fame, however, General Miles developed an almost pharaonic conceit. If there is any one thing that will make Americans, who are a hero-worshipping people, turn and pull their hair down, it is the appearance in him of vain, self-consciousness, of assertive egotism, of the great I Am. General Winfield Scott was popular until, with high rank, he developed the qualities that made the people dub him "Old Fuss and Feathers." It was the same way with Fremont. On the other hand, Lincoln, Grant and Sherman were loved because their greatness was buttressed with simplicity. There was affection for the man himself, when Grant appeared before Lee at Appomattox, dressed in a blouse uniform, without a sword, which after all had its relation to the plain clothes of the conquering hero. Much of the disrespect shown Admiral Sampson in the last war was due to the public impression that he was a snob; and the ease with which Hobson's head was turned proved to be his undoing in the Navy. Dewey had a sudden cold douche of ridicule when, inspired by the general hurrah over the battle of Manila bay, he thought he was big enough to attain the Presidency. The public simply has no tolerance for any one, however distinguished, who develops the "big head;" and that is why, despite General Miles' gallant and meritorious services, his name is principally used to sharpen the wit of the paragrapheurs.

The pretentiousness of Miles takes two visible forms, decoration of his person and the belief that he could be nominated and elected President of the United States. Since the time of General Scott no more strutting and bedizened personage has ever commanded the army of this country. A uniform which was good enough for Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, was much too unpretentious for Nelson A. Miles; nor was he satisfied to command an army plainly clad. For himself he wanted laurel leaves in gold on his collar and sleeves, a more gorgeous sash and chapeau, a superabundance of glitter and pomp; for the troops he wanted a more coruscating full dress. When he went to Europe at the time of the Greco-Turkish war he was wont to parade the deck of the trans-Atlantic passenger steamer at a given hour daily, in full uniform, including his sword. In Europe it was hard to get him out of uniform on any occasion and he became a target for the caricaturists both there and here. But the laughter of the lookers-on taught him no wisdom and he continued to swell until he came to believe that the White House was none too large for him.

When the Presidential bee began buzzing in his chapeau, General Miles' wits seemed to leave him. He quarreled with all his superiors—even the kind-hearted and mild-mannered McKinley. He went to New York and ostentatiously dined with Croker; he did his best to break down the McKinley administration by making violent and easily-disproved charges against the commissariat of the army in Cuba, holding it up to the contempt of the world and hoping by that fouling of the national nest to so endear himself to the people that they would prefer him to the Sage of Canton. The veriest tyro in politics could have told Gen. Miles that he was losing instead of making political support; that his new-found friends, the Democrats, would use him as a witness against the administration and then throw him overboard. That is precisely what happened. General Miles was a hero in all the Democratic papers up to about the time of the National Convention and there his name was not mentioned. The nomination went unanimously to Bryan.

Still the Lieutenant-General gained no common-sense. With his trunks full of uniforms he started around the world for no other reason, apparently, than to keep himself in the public eye for political effect. In the Philippines he even revenged the beef issue and the charges of cruelty against American officers; in Europe he became a military poseur. And now, once more at home, at odds with the administration and about to retire from army life, he tries to rally his party to battle on the outlawed issues of embalmed beef and Philippine cruelty.

It is easy to see his finish. In a very short time Nelson A. Miles will disappear from national view, followed by the jeers of the public and damned by the faint praise of his political associates.

A careful search of the Coast files of April 21 fails to reveal a single item about Great Britain's liabilities being remonstrated. In fact no reference to the liabilities of Great Britain appear so far as the Advertiser can see. The discovery that Great Britain owes twice the wealth of the world appears to have been made for our afternoon contemporaries exclusively. Was it a belated April Fool joke?

### AS TO LIBERTY.

Legislative bribery is always a hard thing to prove because the man who bribes cannot expose the man he has corrupted without incriminating himself. Such transactions are confined to two persons and are rarely witnessed by third parties. On that account, of all the offenders who commit crimes against the body politic, bribe-givers and bribe-takers are least in evidence on prison rolls.

If the technical demands of the law cannot be met in a way to insure convictions, the public is at liberty in making up its own mind, to throw them aside and consider the plain signs. The character of pretty nearly every man in a community is known to those who have watched him do business, and at that, without a verdict about it in court. So with the character of a Legislature. It can be justly "sized up," by any one, of fair intelligence, who takes the trouble; and the verdict is likely to be far more impressive than that of members of the accused body organized as a committee of investigation. For instance when a certain group of legislators always rushes to the support of a suspicious bill, a bill that is known to be pushed by unscrupulous men, whom its passage would enrich, there is but one inference to be had. Again where a legislator with a bill pending to confer some advantage upon himself or upon a business or firm with which he is connected, joins the element that favors doubtful or corrupt bills, it is fair to presume that he does so for the sake of a questionable trade—a matter of mutual bribery. That the facts cannot be established in court amounts to very little. Out of some ten thousand murderers arraigned in the United States last year, less than four hundred were legally convicted and hanged. That the technicalities of the law governing convictions cannot be met is no proof of innocence. Nor does it debar the public from framing its own conclusions.

Morally speaking, we believe that a distinct group in the present Legislature is badly tarred. These members were an unsavory lot when they were elected and they probably did not improve under the temptations of office. Many of them share the responsibility of foisting high officials upon the Executive two years ago whose names have since been identified with deficits in the Treasury. These were their ideal politicians; their accepted leaders; the men for whom they were glad to stand sponsor—their own kind. It is to them that we owe the decision to let a whole legislative session go by without touching the appropriation bills, so as to get a chance for the salary and perquisites of an extra session. They are the ones who have squandered the public money in "committee" work, translations, printing, extra pay for employees and the like. It may please them to be whitewashed by a committee of their peers; but the byplay does not deceive the public.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature, after all has been said that needs to be about its shortcomings, is a better law-making body than its predecessor. The other one was hopeless; its product of some twenty odd enactments, including appropriations, had for its special feature a lady dog bill. But the second Legislature has done hard work, sending eighty-eight bills and twelve joint resolutions to the Governor, many of them of great value and importance to the people. For this much thanks.

The difference in favor of the present Legislature, however, should not blind the eyes of the public to the need of a better law-making body next time. When we consider that the management of the Territory is a greater business enterprise than that carried on by any corporation of Hawaii, one employing more men, using more capital and affecting more interests, it follows that the managers should be men equal to the task. It is a singular fact that for the intricate affairs of State so many directing spirits are chosen who could not run a peanut stand successfully in a place where peanut-eating was a fad. Men of the highest capacity are not too good for legislators; but it is not in a dozen times that a man of average parts is elected. Hawaii should change all this. It is a duty which falls upon native and white alike. Neither make it a practice to elect their best men; both should, by careful work at the primaries, do precisely that. Then and not till then will we have good government in the Hawaiian Islands.

### WANT THE TRANSPORTS.

The work being done by the Merchants' Association for the securing of the visits of the army transports to Honolulu, on both the in and out bound trips, deserves to succeed. The purpose is worthy one and the results cannot fail to be of benefit to the city.

The ships are not less than one a month, and it is safe to say that each would mean the leaving of some thousands of dollars a day during the stays of the vessels in port. Then too the men during any stoppage here would assuredly send back to the States such reports of the city as would result in the interesting of settlers and tourists, which would have beneficial results.

The question of the cost of coal may have a decided influence on the choice of the city for a stopping place. The ships would take on at the least 600 tons of coal here, which would mean that each would have just that much more carrying room. The three days added to the trips would be offset by this. If the coal bill is not increased this should not be the case, as Honolulu is nearer to Newcastle than is San Francisco. The Merchants' Association is at work, and its secretary, P. R. Helm, will get the order issued if it is possible.

It is a disquieting circumstance though not a strange one, that a volcano should break out in the Northwest Territory of Canada, the district which adjoins Alaska. All that region is volcanic; and if its history were known in very recent times, great seismic activity would perhaps be expected of it as much as of Japan. Some day, no doubt, the civilized people of the Northwest Territory and Alaska, will witness volcanic phenomena of which those in Guatemala are the type; and in doing so but repeat the experience of many natives tribes in the recent past.

Why the Mahukona agent of the wireless telegraph should have sent his meteor story here on April 30 instead of April 1, is a thing he ought to explain. For such a vivid bit of Munchausenism the earlier date would have been more appropriate. The late Joe Mulholland did a thing or two with meteors but he never invented one which passed through the sky rumbling and shaking the earth and keeping on view for a full hour and forty minutes. This Hawall meteor either had some of the qualities of a fixed star or it moved in circles like a celestial pinwheel. The chances are, however, that the Mahukona man was the one moving in circles, in which case the authorities should go where he lives and search the lantana.

### THE HAWAIIAN DAILY.

### EDITION.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Supreme Court adjourned yesterday to June 18.

The bark Martha Davis arrived at San Francisco from Hilo on April 21.

Judge Dr. Bolt yesterday continued the hearing of the Fowler vs. Catton case.

The Hongkong Maru carries treasure valued at \$150,000 and 2200 tons of freight.

A petition for articles of incorporation for the Hawaiian Association has been filed.

Judge Gear yesterday admitted Harry Z. Austin to practice law in the district courts.

The Marion Chilcott arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu on April 20, fifteen days out.

The Siberia is reported to have left Hongkong for San Francisco via Honolulu on Saturday, April 18. She is due here May 9.

A wireless message from Lahaina states that the house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, teachers at the seminary, burned at midnight, Monday. Cause unknown.

Capt. Willis has assumed command of the bark C. D. Bryant, now at San Francisco. The San Francisco papers state that Capt. Willis has accepted a position with Hackfeld & Co.

Captain Kimball, Mrs. Kimball and daughters, popular army people from Presidio, where the captain has been quartermaster, are aboard the transport Sumner en route to Manila.

Mrs. Couden, wife of Captain Couden, a well known naval officer to Honolulu, accompanied by her daughter, is a passenger in the Sumner en route to Cavite to join her husband.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

### LOCAL INVENTIVES.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

To health and happiness in Sur-

nia—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops consumption.

A bunch appeared on the left side of my neck. It caused great pain, was lancet, and became a running sore. I went into a general decline. I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken six bottles my neck was healed and I have never had any trouble of the kind since." Miss K. T. Snyder, Troy, Ohio.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Will rid you of Scrofula, radically and permanently, as they have rid thousands.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. L.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.—Importers and dealers in lumber and building material, Office, 44 Fort St.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 30, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ack.
<b>MERCHANTILE</b>				
O. Brewer & Co.	\$100,000	100	100	100
L. E. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	50	50
<b>SUGAR</b>				
Ewa.	5,000,000	20	21	22
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	240	255
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	20	22
Honomu.	750,000	100	100	100
Honokaa.	2,000,000	100	100	100
Hakulu.	500,000	100	100	100
Kahuku.	500,000	100	100	100
Kaneoche, Oahu, I.D.	1,000,000	50	50	50
Kipahulu.	100,000	100	100	100
Kohe.	100,000	100	100	100
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	100	100	100
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	100	100
Onewa.	1,000,000	50	50	50
Ookala.	500,000	100	100	100
Ookala Sug. Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	100	100	100
Pauoa.	150,000	100	100	100
Pacific.	500,000	100	100	100
Palo.	750,000	100	100	100
Pepeeoko.	750,000	100	100	100
Pioneer.	2,750,000	100	100	100
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	100	100
Waialua.	750,000	100	100	100
Waialua Man.	225,000	100	100	100
<b>STEAMSHIP CO'S</b>				
Wildr. S. Co.	500,000	100	100	100
Inter-Island H. S. Co.	500,000	100	100	100
<b>MICROBIAZIOTUS</b>				
Haw. Electric Co.	100,000	100	97	98
Hon. E. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	100	100	100
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	100	100
<b>BONDS</b>				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.	5,000,000	100	100	100
Hilo H. R. Co. 5 p. c.	500,000	100	100	100
Hon. E. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Wildr. S. Co.	500,000	100	100	100
<b>QUOTATION.</b>				
April 29—3.65.				
SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.				

# NEW BOARD OF HEALTH

Mott-Smith and Dr.  
Moore Have  
Quit.

# GRANDSON OF GRANT

In Honolulu on His  
Way to the  
Coast.

Important changes are to be made in the personnel of the Board of Health as a result of the special meeting held yesterday by that body. Governor Dole requested the members of the Board to suggest to him what changes they desired in the Board to conform with the new law passed by the Legislature, and which provides for four laymen and but two physicians.

The difficulty as to which medical member would be compelled to step down because of the new law was easily solved. Dr. W. L. Moore stated to the Board that he had sent his resignation to the Governor early in the week, a step he had been contemplating for several months.

Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith, whose term of office expires on May 7, requested that he be not reappointed. His place must also be filled. Both of the retiring members have been untiring in promoting the work of the Board, and the sincerest regret was expressed at their action.

Dr. C. B. Cooper has tendered his resignation as President, as the law requires that the Governor shall appoint this official. Governor Dole, however, signified his intention of appointing whoever was chosen by the Board, and Dr. Cooper was thereupon reelected.

The Board also agreed to suggest to the Governor to fill the vacancies in that body, the names of A. Gartley and L. E. Pinkham being proposed.

It is probable that Governor Dole will send to the Senate his nominations upon the Board of Health to take the place of the present Board. The new Board will very likely be as follows:

President—Dr. C. B. Cooper.

Lay members—A. Gartley, L. E. Pinkham, M. P. Robinson, and F. C. Smith, Attorney General Lorin Andrews, ex-officio.

Medical members—Dr. C. H. Cooper and Dr. W. H. May.

The Board of Health transacted no business yesterday, and will not do so until the new board of health is commissioned by the Governor.

## LEGISLATURE IN EXTRA SESSION

(Continued from page 1) named John Wise and Olli nominated Starr Kapu. This was a split in the opposition and the vote resulted in the election of Kalo, as follows: Kalo, 18; Wise, 11; Kapu, 4.

The messenger who had served the House before the adjournment was doomed, as the vote showed. Harris nominated Mallo, the incumbent, who got seven votes; Kupihia nominated Nalelehua, who got nine votes; Kellihi nominated Yates, who was given 12 votes and was declared elected.

For janitor there were two nominations, Palau named by Kupihia, and Kellia, whose name sounded like some kind of a sacred chant, nominated by Fall. The gentleman with a musical name won by a vote of twenty-three to four.

That completed the organization, and after the clerk had been instructed to notify the Senate that the House was organized and ready for business, and after a notification to the same effect from the Senate had been read, an adjournment was taken until this morning.

### IN THE SENATE.

The extra session of the Senate was called to order by William Savage, clerk of the regular session, who read the Governor's proclamation.

On motion of Senator Dickey Senator Crabbe was made temporary chairman, and the officers of the regular session were temporarily elected for the special session.

On motion of Senator Achi the old rules were adopted.

Senator Kalue inquired if the Senators would have to take a new oath. He suggested that some of the Senators were hold overs, and their term might end at the close of the regular session. President Crabbe ruled that one oath was sufficient for the whole term, though the new officers probably should be sworn. This was then done.

Senator Dickey introduced a resolution providing that all the officers be elected excepting the clerk and assistant clerk, as the clerk had been given forty days to make up the journal and could not act as clerk at the extra session. The resolution provided that the assistant clerk be elected as clerk, and that the assistant be dispensed with.

Senator Isenberg moved to table the resolution, and Dickey then withdrew the resolution, saying that debate had been shut off. "You slap my face," he said, "and I don't get no chance to hit back."

Senator Nakapaahu then presented a resolution providing for the reelection of all the officers of the regular session at the same salaries as before. Senator Dickey moved to strike out the office of assistant clerk, saying that one man could do the work. There was no second and Nakapaahu's resolution was adopted.

### TO EXPEDITE WORK.

Senator Dickey presented the following resolution:

"Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that a committee of five members of each body be appointed to consider the best form in which to present the several appropriation bills, and also to apportion the bills to be introduced first in the several bodies so that the work may be equitably distributed and each house get to work immediately and no loss of time unnecessarily occur."

Senator Kalue raised the point, that the Governor should be notified that

the Senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Senator Paris gave notice and introduced the six months and eighteen months salary bill, the unpaid bills act, and the regular two years appropriation bill. Passed first reading. To be read a second time today.

Senator McCandless introduced a bill for defraying the expenses of the extra session of the Senate and appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose. Passed first reading. To be read a second time today.

The Senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Senator Kalue raised the point, that

the Governor should be notified that

# MANY NEW LAWS SIGNED WHILE SEVERAL BILLS FAIL

When the hour of midnight struck on Tuesday the work of the Legislature was finished, in so far as the Governor was concerned. After that hour he refused to sign any more bills, and yesterday it was reported by those who met him, that he would not consider the placing of his name to either of the ten measures which remained undisposed of by him. The Courts had decided that his signature to bills within the ten days specified as being in his discretionary period was valid, but he regards it as bad practice, and refused to continue it.

Ten bills and three joint resolutions remain unsigned, by the executive, and while some of these are important matters, others were so complex that he had not the time to consider them at length, as was wise before indicating his approval or disapproval. The joint resolutions could not be approved owing to the fact that each was in contradiction to the law as it now stands. Thus the two resolutions, placing in the care and control of the government certain streets in Kewalo and in Makiki, were in conflict with the law, which provides that the streets shall have a certain fixed width and be provided with sidewalks and paving, before being taken over. The Organic Act provides that the Governor shall appoint boards, which disposed of the St. Louis Exposition matter.

The bills which remain unsigned include some of those which encountered the hardest battles on the floor. Thus the Hackman's bill failed of approval, as did the Long bill and the bill relating to the sale and manufacture of liquors, and that for the purchase of the Pauoa water works. Two Hilo measures failed, that for a high school and the electric railroad franchise. The bill amending the malt liquor license bill, which was passed over the veto of the Governor, was found to be impossible of signature, though it was drawn by one of the senators, for it repealed its predecessor in an important matter, and provided no remedy for conditions. The bank act did not become law, which makes no change in conditions, as the bill for fiduciary companies likewise was lost, in the House. Other acts remaining unsigned were to provide right of damages for wrongful death, an act in relation to the pay of jurors and that granting divorce for leprosy.

The six resolutions which received the assent of the Governor were: Asking statehood, against a leper lazaretto, asking for harbor improvements and maintenance of lights, an Olao reserve, and for the Territorial band control and management. The Hawaiian language as official, was passed over the veto of the Governor.

The full list of the bills as signed is as follows:

Provisional Government relating to the Board of Health.

To convert land at Ponahawai, Hilo, into a public pleasure ground.

To reorganize the militia of the Territory.

To provide against the embezzlement by public officers.

To repeal the stamp duty on certificates of stock of corporations.

To prevent the furnishing of intoxicating liquors to inebriates and minors.

To regulate and define the pay of witnesses.

To provide for a digest of the Hawaiian Supreme Court reports.

To strike out "Fire Marshal" and insert "Chief Engineer of the Fire Department."

Relating to frauds in the sale of butter or substances having the semblance of butter.

To encourage the Kona-Kau railroad.

To repeat the laws of 1895 relating to the prevention of bringing actions against officers for acts done in the suppression of rebellion.

To regulate and license the insurance business.

To regulate the practice of pharmacy.

To provide for the care and custody of the Chinese funds.

Providing penalties for procurers and for the lessees of houses for lewdness.

To fire hydrants and fire apparatus for Waikiki.

Relating to the settling, allowing and signing of decrees and exceptions in certain cases.

Wireless Telegraph bounty act.

To repeat laws relating to the census.

To repeat laws relating to the importation of foreign goods marked as if Hawaiian.

Relating to amendments of process, pleadings and proceedings.

Relating to writs of habeas corpus.

Relating to the Hilo Fire Department.

Appropriating money for the reimbursement of road funds.

Relating to the inspection, storage and sale of kerosene oil.

Repealing the Provisional Government laws as to the inspection of fire arms.

Defining felonies and misdemeanors.

Appropriating money for the breakwater and wharf at Kalapapa.

To designate two pay-days in the month for public employees.

To regulate the employment of labor on the public works.

To provide for the drawing of grand and trial juries.

Relating to criminal practice and procedure.

To regulate the practice of dental surgery.

To amend section 1 of chapter 27 of the penal code.

To provide for public loans.

To authorize H. M. von Holt and associates to construct a railroad on Kauai.

To provide for the encouragement and protection of agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

For a commission to compile the statute laws.

To authorize district magistrates to issue commissions to take depositions.

To provide for the publication of decisions of the U. S. District Court.

The Hawaiian Electric Company franchise.

Relating to the payment of the Fire Claims bonds.

To provide against the adulteration of food and drugs.

An act concerning corporations.

Relating to the exemption of the wages of laborers and persons working for wages from attachment and forced sale.

Amending the act to facilitate the collection of debts from government beneficiaries.

To amend the act relating to internal taxes.

To amend section 1, Act 66 of the Session Laws of 1896.

To provide for the registering and confirming of titles to land.

To amend Act 18 of the laws of the

# JUDGE HART ON MICROBES

Bacteriology is Another Error of the Moon.

Editor Advertiser: In your issue of this morning appears the following touching certain views of "one of the foremost physicians of South America." He is reported as saying: "I announce to you that I have found the germs of leprosy in the fleas that have bitten lepers, and I believe that the flea is the agent that transmits the bacillus from the lepers to the clean, and thus communicates the disease."

The above quotation prompts the question whether or not a lot of fuss is not made apropos of so-called pathogenic microbes. Dr. Charles Creighton, in his classical work, "A History of Epidemics in Britain From 664 A. D. to the Extinction of the Plague, 1665," says: "The virus of plague, we are told, is specific; it has existed from an unknown antiquity, and has come down in an unbroken succession; we can no more discover how it arose than we can tell how the first man arose, or the first mollusk, or the first moss or lichen; its species is, indeed, of the nature of the lowest vegetable organisms. The objection to that hypothesis," he continues, "is that it involves a total disregard of facts."

The hypothesis of one single source of the plague, of a species of disease arising we know not how, beginning we know not where, but at all events reproduced by ordinary generation, in an unbroken series of cases, ab aev ab avo, is the mere verbiage, wanting in reality or concreteness, and dictated by the curious illusion that a species of disease, because it reproduces itself after its kind, must resemble, in other respects, a species of living things."

In his "Modern Doctrine of Bacteriology, or the Germ Theory of Disease," 1902, Dr. George Granville Bantock, F. R. C. S., Ed., says: "The modern doctrine of Bacteriology is a gigantic mistake; that we are already at the parting of the ways, and that it is safe to predict, that ere long, it will come to be recognized that these various bacilli play a beneficent role in the economy of nature." In "Bacteria," by George Newman, M. D., F. R. S. (Edin.), D. P. H. (Camb.), are these words: "It (Bacteriology) is a science fuller of hope than proved and tested knowledge."

Dr. Boucher in the Journal de Medecine de Paris, March, 1902, says: "The master bacteriologists heap up hypotheses, conjectures; they find nothing precise, nothing definite; overcome by the effort, their reason falls asleep in the singular, the fantastic, and before their overwrought imaginations there arise, with horrible aspect and as the genii of death, all the beasts of creation. Before their eyes define diphtheritic fowls and pigeons, pneumonic parrots, gigantic marsh mosquitoes, pestiferous rats, flies, bugs, tuberculous earth worms, tetanic horses."

To see it carried out to a most glorious success. The hall was hung with Japanese umbrellas, moreover, and there were clusters of male leaves about the electric chandeliers, and a profusion of flowers on the stage, where were seated the officers of the organization and a number of distinguished guests.

The exercises of the anniversary meeting began with a prayer by Rev.

W. D. Westervelt, followed by a song from the Dillingham quartette. Then

the general secretary, Henry C. Brown, read his annual report, prefacing it

with a few pertinent remarks upon the foundation of the society and its general scope, and paying a deserved tribute to the memory of the late president of the association, Joseph B. Atherton.

"Your paid workers," said Mr.

Brown, "feel that the past year has

proved a better one than its predecessor,

for the reason that they have had

experience on the ground, have a better

grasp of the situation, a better knowledge of and hold upon the young men.

Realizing that the number of young men leaving the city was far in excess

of the number coming in, they have

put forth unusual efforts to enroll new

members. It resulted in adding 121

new members, as against 114 the year

before. There were gains of \$160 in the

membership receipts and \$115 in rentals.

This latter sum, together with \$100 do-

nated for the purpose by President

Atherton, more than paid for the much-needed repairs on hall and class-

rooms.

"Realizing the utter lack of resorts

where the average young wage-earner

could go for a vacation, the Y. M.

C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have combined

to have such a place ready early this

summer, to be owned and controlled

by the associations. You have heard

much of Wahiau, and probably have

invested in this scheme made possible

by Mr. Edgar Wood's gift

## INSURANCE

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
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Accumulated Funds ... \$2,700,000.

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The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, London.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.  
THERAPION. This successful  
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricard  
Ricard, Dr. J. V. V. and others, combining all  
the ingredients to be sought in a medicine, combining all  
the properties of everything hitherto employed.  
THERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world-  
renowned and well-merited reputation for the  
removal of the kidneys, pains in the back, and  
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where  
other remedies have been powerless.  
THERAPION NO. 2 for rheumatism, lameness,  
swelling, pimples, spots, blisters, pain in the joints,  
gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which  
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,  
arsenicals &c., to the destruction of suffers' teeth  
and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the  
whole system, purges the blood, and thoroughly  
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.  
THERAPION NO. 3 for removing the  
distressing consequences of  
dissipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses  
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to  
those suffering from the enervating influences of  
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.  
THERAPION NO. 4 sold by the principal  
Chemists throughout the world.  
Price in England, 2s. 4d. & 4s. In

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
The Famous Tourist Route of the  
World.

In Connection With the Canadian  
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Tickets are Issued

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MOUNTAIN RESORTS:  
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Canadian Pacific Railway.

## WINE WAS WATERED

Shorey's Report  
For Month of  
March.

Beer and wine furnished the bulk of  
the work of Food Commissioner Shorey  
in the month of March. The wine he  
examined was found to be watered and  
the percentage of alcohol in the beer  
was not large.

Of the milk samples examined during  
the month the following were found  
to have been below standard:

Total solids.	Butter fat.
Tavares	10.18
Tavares	11.1
Tavares	11.1
V. Souza	11.1
V. Souza	11.0
M. Abreu	10.4
A. de Costa	9.8
Kapena	10.6
S. Norbrega	10.7
	3.2

Five samples of wine submitted by a  
local dealer on examination were found  
as follows:

No. 2 Madeira, alcohol 19.2 per cent,  
colored, salicylic acid present.

Madeira, alcohol, colored, salicylic  
acid present.

Tokay, alcohol 16.9 per cent, colored,  
salicylic acid present.

No. 2 had evidently been watered as  
sweet wines should contain 20 per cent  
alcohol. No labels on samples.

Three samples of beer on examination  
were found to contain 3.8, 4.1 and 4.7  
per cent alcohol respectively. One con-  
tained a preservative: benzoic acid.  
One sample of compound lard labelled  
"Lard Substitute" was examined; nothing  
injurious found; sample rancid and  
unfit for use.

A sample of table salt labelled "Shak-  
er Salt," Diamond Crystal Salt Co., St.  
Clair, Michigan, was examined and  
found to contain considerable calcium  
carbonate, probably added in the shape of  
precipitated chalk. The salt is stated to  
be prepared so that it will remain  
dry and the mixture in this respect  
seems to be what it is claimed to be.

The calcium carbonate in the amount  
present and in a substance used in  
small quantities would not be injurious  
and the article as sold could hardly be  
considered an adulterant.

The new food bill passed by the Leg-  
islature and signed by Governor Dole  
will permit of more rigid enforcement  
of the food law. The law is meant to  
cover defects in the old statutes, and  
Food Commissioner Shorey will be en-  
abled to start new prosecutions, which  
he was unable to do under the rulings  
of the court. The grossest defect cor-  
rected, is probably the one which  
specifically defines the standard for  
milk, and allows prosecutions of milk  
dealers who do not comply with the  
law.

## ROBBER'S ROOST IN THE LANTANA

The police, that is to say Detective  
McDuffie and Nebo, uncovered a regu-  
lar robber's roost in the lantana, about  
half a mile from the Kaimuki Home  
for Incurables and between that place  
and the Diamond Head road last night.

For some time past the people who  
own summer homes at Waikiki and Kaimuki  
have been complaining that some  
thief has been looting their places, car-  
rying off all kinds of household and  
kitchen articles, and so a watch was  
set and finally a hut was discovered in  
the lantana by McDuffie and Nebo.

It was a little bit of a place, about seven

feet long by three wide and three

high, and the occupant was not at home

when the detectives fought their way

into it yesterday afternoon, being badly

scratched in the lantana doing it.

The place was as full of plunder of all

sorts, however, as a junk shop. The

officers laid for their man in the hot

sun all afternoon, and at dark went

outside the house and waited in the

lantana. The man came in at eight

o'clock and threw up his hands before

McDuffie's gun. His name was August

Ricardo Rios, and he was a Portuguese.

He had the largest miscellaneous col-

lection that has ever come into the

police station, perhaps. It comprised

blankets, granite iron kitchen ware,

clocks, umbrellas, the pots and pans, in

fact all the plunder that people keep

in their summer homes—or send them

just before moving to those places for

the season. Most of the people in Kaimuki

and Waikiki have suffered from

depredations, more or less, and some

of the plunder has already been identi-

fied as taken from the house of Mrs.

Bettens, at Kaimuki. Rios has been

charged with burglary.

## DIMOND'S WILL FILED FOR PROBATE

The will of the late William W. Dimond was filed for probate yesterday. The widow, Emma Anna Dimond, is named as sole devisee, she to care for the two minor children of deceased.

The estate is valued at \$45,800 and consists of leasehold East Niu ranch, Oahu; sixty shares Walaua Agricultural Co. stock; 45 shares of W. W. Dimond & Co. and a \$5,000 insurance policy.

The widow is named as executrix without bond.

Helen Wilder Craft was granted a divorce from Horace J. Craft by Judge Gear yesterday. Non-support was the ground for the divorce. Mrs. Craft was not present in court. She is allowed to resume her maiden name.

For tickets and general information  
apply to

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

## BEET SUGAR PROVING A DEAD FAILURE AT WATSONVILLE, CAL.

## Beet Farmers Now Planting Grain and the Big Factory May Not Reopen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WATSONVILLE, April 29.—The further operation of the beet sugar factory here is unlikely. The farmers have planted grain instead of beets, finding the latter unprofitable.

## COMEDIAN ROBSON DIES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 29.—Stuart Robson, the actor, is dead.

Stuart Robson was one of the best known of American actors. He has been over fifty years upon the stage and of late his age and general ill-health has caused him to remain at his home at Highlands, New Jersey. He was born in Annapolis on March 4, 1836, and at the age of sixteen made his first appearance in the Baltimore Museum. He had a varied career on the stage after that until he made a great hit as "Captain Cross-tree" in burlesque "Black-Eyed Susan." This latter was in 1870 and shortly after that time he joined W. H. Crane and his real success was attained. With Crane in "Our Boarding House," and later in revivals of "A Comedy of Errors," "Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Henrietta," and other plays he was a great success. He separated from Mr. Crane in 1889 and has since then been starring in legitimate comedy, as late as 1901 appearing in "The Gadfly," in which he took the name part. He married in 1894.

## HONORS TO THE FRENCH PRESIDENT

MARSEILLES, April 29.—The European squadron of the American navy arrived here today in order to be present at the great reception that is to be given President Loubet on his return to France from Algeria. President Loubet left Bizerte, Algeria, tonight in the French warship Jeane d'Arc and is expected to arrive here tomorrow morning. In addition to the American warships there are a large number of French vessels in port and also vessels of the Russian and Italian navies.

After the demonstration at Marseilles the American vessels will sail for Kiel, Germany, to be present at the German regatta.

## Condemns the Wedding.

LONDON, April 29.—The Diocesan Conference has declared the Vanderbilt-Rutherford wedding deplorable on account of the previous divorce proceedings.

Mr. Vanderbilt was divorced from his wife, formerly Miss Alva Smith, of Mobile, Ala., on March 5, 1895. She sued for the divorce and he did not contest her suit. Under the terms of the divorce Mrs. Vanderbilt was given the custody of her three children, and Vanderbilt was forbidden to marry as long as his former wife lived. The New York Supreme Court recently modified the decree allowing Mr. Vanderbilt to remarry. His second wife is Mrs. Lewis Rutherford, who is wealthy and has been married twice before.

## LAHAINA IS GIVEN NEW NATIONAL BANK

(From page 2)

door of his car to prevent intrusion. The immediate party also includes the newspaper correspondents—generally one representative for each of the three press associations, one representative of each of the big illustrated New York weekly papers who are photographers, and sometimes representatives of the Washington daily newspapers. When President McKinley visited the Pacific Coast he took correspondents from the Washington papers, but President Roosevelt has none of these with him on his present trip.

Furthermore the President, whenever he goes out of Washington, takes an operator from the Western Union and from the Postal Telegraph Companies, besides several messengers and White House employees, who look after the convenience of the travellers. The two Pullman sleeping cars are usually workshops during the day time. There are many letters to write in the course of pressing official correspondence. These are attended to by the clerks from the White House, who generally have next to the last car on the train, which is the Pullman next to the President's car. His car is invariably at the rear of the special. The second of the Pullmans and the third car from the rear of the train is devoted to the newspaper correspondents who have typewriters and other writing material along. These men, especially the representatives of the press associations, have their hands full on busy days getting off the speeches and accounts of the journey.

One must dress de rigueur on these presidential journeys—at least if he wants to be observing the etiquette which is expected. Silk hats and frock coats are worn by all members of the party on occasions of any formality during the day. The same courtesies are extended to all the members of the President's immediate party, on these journeys, including carriages and places in the processions and attentions from leading citizens.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## Palo Alto Epidemic.

PALO ALTO, April 29.—There are two new cases of typhoid fever here. Several patients are dangerously ill.

## REPORT AT JUNE TERM

## Investigation of the Summer Lawyers Is Done.

Attorney General Andrews will present to the Supreme Court at its June session the result of his investigations of the conduct of the attorneys who were engaged in the Summer case. Whether this will be a vindication or a request for disbarment he would not state yesterday, though he did say that he was preparing a lot of affidavits which will be turned over to the court.

The investigation is being personally conducted by the Attorney General as Deputy Attorney General Peters was a law partner of J. A. Magoon, one of the attorneys against whom ex-Judge Humphreys preferred charges. Besides the firm of Magoon & Peters, the firm of Humphreys, Thompson & Watson, and G. A. Davis are the subject of the investigation. Both Magoon and Humphreys filed charges, but Davis said he had nothing to charge, though he was the loudest in his denunciation of the other attorneys in the case at the time of the trial. Magoon charges that Humphreys acted on both sides of the Summer case, while Humphreys charges Magoon with all sorts of unprofessional conduct.

The investigation undertaken by the Attorney General was at the request of the Supreme Court, which acted upon the suggestion of Humphreys and Magoon, each of whom wanted the other investigated and also a vindication for himself.

## IROQUOIS MAY GO TO MARE ISLAND

The United States tug Iroquois, which has been the station ship for Honolulu for the past three years, may shortly be ordered to Mare Island to go out of commission and undergo an extensive overhauling. The U. S. tug Fortune, which is now en route from New York to San Francisco, and which recently left Callao, Peru, for Panama, may be in San Francisco Bay in a few weeks, and it is expected she will be ordered to Honolulu to relieve the Iroquois. The Iroquois has not had much service to do, except the trip she made to Midway Islands to take soundings. She has generally remained moored to the Naval wharves.

New Bedford Boat Speedy.

Casual visitors at Kahului last Sunday morning were treated to an exciting boat race, the contestants being the new whale boat Galilee recently purchased by Pilot Robert English, and the Kaupu, a boat of similar build and size, belonging to the K. R. C. Co. The Galilee is a New Bedford boat, and the Kaupu is a San Francisco boat. Pilot English captained the former and Captain Peterson, of the "Leslie Baldwin," the latter, the Galilee carrying one-third more spread of canvas than the Kaupu. The Galilee won in 14 minutes 53 seconds over a three-mile course. — Maui News.

Mauna Loa to Be Laid Up.

The flagship Mauna Loa of the Inter-Island line will be laid up on her next trip, arriving next Tuesday, and undergo cleaning and extensive repairs.

She will go on the marine railway and have the hull cleaned, which has not been

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above companies are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

**German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of BERLIN.**

**Fortuna General Insurance Co. of BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## CLOCKS

From the little  
Alarm to Grand  
father's Hal  
Clocks.

## CLOCKS

at a dollar and  
Clocks at a hun-  
dred and fifty.

Our clocks are  
so varied in de-  
sign, and the  
assortment so  
large, that it  
will be easy to  
make a selection  
here.

**H. F. WICHMAN**  
BOX 342.

### Fanning Island's Position.

Captain Herriman of the Sonoma reports that Astronomer Werry of the Canadian Geographic office, who went to Fanning a few weeks ago to take astronomical observations for the correction of latitude and longitude, has succeeded in taking fourteen observations. He finds that the longitude as previously given is but a fraction of a second out, according to his own measurements, and that the latitude as heretofore given was but twenty-five seconds off the true measurement.

### THE WORD OF HONOUR.

The men who do as they say, the things that prove to be what they were said to be,—how cheering it is to come upon them. We all hate to be deceived; especially when the deception is intentional. But all men are not liars, even if David did say so in his haste. If they were society would be impossible. Everybody knows that business is based on credit, on faith. Millions are bought and sold daily on nothing more solid than the pledged promises of men—not written, merely verbal. The Stock Exchanges are often called nests of gamblers, yet nowhere is a promise held in greater honour. Therefore when we say that the tried and effective modern remedy called

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** never deceives any who resort to it in hope of benefit and cure, we may expect to be believed. For this assurance is given on what it has done in the past in countless cases,—on its record. It is only recommended to accomplish what it was made to accomplish. Its action in Chlorosis, Anemia, La Gripe, General Debility, Throat and Lung Troubles, Blood Impurities, etc., is convincing. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomach. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medical triumphs of the age. At chemists

Kellinol then introduced a resolution appropriating \$1,500 for the publication of 800 copies of the Journal of the House in English and Hawaiian. Kumalae moved to make the number 800 and that no sum be inserted which was rejected.

The bill providing punishment for appropriating \$1,500 for the publication of 800 copies of the Journal of the House in English and Hawaiian. Kumalae moved to make the number 800 and that no sum be inserted which was rejected.

## LEGISLATURE DIES AFTER SOME HARD WORK AT END

(Continued from Page 2)  
old law affecting importations of goods marked Hawaiian was repealed.

The measure providing for a Registrar and Deputy of accounts passed third reading with one vote in opposition; that with reference to decrees with four votes against and the estray act with the same opposition.

### COMMISSION ON CLAIMS.

The House in committee of the whole, resumed consideration of the bill providing for a commission to investigate claims for imprisonment in 1895 and 1896, the third and fourth sections passing and the fifth being amended to compel sittings in Honolulu after which the section passed. The opposition to the bill was such that a motion prevailed to recommend to the House that the bill be laid aside indefinitely, which report the House adopted.

The bill providing for the inspection and sale of kerosene oil was passed unanimously as was that repealing census laws. The bill relating to plaintiffs in action received 24 ayes and 5 noes.

### ROAD FUNDS NOT REIMBURSED.

The measure providing for the refunding of the money which went astray from the various road funds met with some opposition. It was said the repayment was an encouragement of officials who default while they should be punished. Greenwell in Hawaiian pleaded for the payment of the men who did the work. Harris under questioning took the same stand, but the native members stood almost firm against the measure and it failed to pass, ayes, 13; noes, 15.

The general railroad bill was again taken up, Kumalae opposing on the ground that each railroad should come before the Legislature. The bill however was again killed with 14 ayes and 15 noes.

The bill relating to special partnerships was killed by ayes 13 to noes 16.

Trials by referee were treated in the bill which was next passed by 22 to 6. The last bill to be passed was that providing for bonds for the various public officers which went through with only two dissenting votes, those of Kuhipea and Paele.

The Senate announced that House Joint-resolutions No. 1 and 3 had been adopted.

### MORE BILLS PASSED.

Secretary Carter announced the signatures of Acts 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70. These include the Torrens act, the Kona-Kau railway act, the stamp tax repeal, the oleomargarine bill, the fire marshal bill, the Board of Health, the Hilo park bill, the militia reorganization act, the act to provide against embezzlement, to prevent sale of liquors to minors, on pay of witnesses and the publication of digest of court reports, the insurance and pharmacy bills, and that affecting actions against peace officers.

The Police Committee reported on the charges of bribery in regard to the translations and other matters. The committee found nothing to substantiate the charges and made strong representations against such publications, and recommended that the Organic Act be amended so that such publications should come under the law of contempt and recommended the passage of a resolution.

### VETOES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The veto of Governor Dole of the Pauoa water works bill then came up on the motion of Harris to sustain the veto, the same being sustained, the vote being as follows:

Ayes: Andrade, Chillingworth, Gandal, Greenwell, Harris, Jaeger, Knudsen, Long and Vida—9.

Nos: Damien, Fernandez, Haia, Kaili, Kalama, Kanaho, Kealawaa, Kellinol, Kou, Kumalae, Kupihua, Lewis, Nakaleka, Olli, Paele, Pali, Pulua, Purdy, Wright and Mr. Speaker—20.

The next action was on the veto of the Municipal bill, the motion being to override this time, Kumalae telling the House that the Senate had overridden the veto by 14 to 1. The vote was:

Ayes—Damien, Fernandez, Haia, Kaili, Kalama, Kanaho, Kealawaa, Kellinol, Kou, Kumalae, Lewis, Long, Nakaleka, Paele, Pali, Purdy, Vida, Wright—18.

Noes—Andrade, Chillingworth, Gandal, Greenwell, Harris, Jaeger, Knudsen, Kupihua, Olli, Pulua and Mr. Speaker—11.

The Pauoa water veto vote was reconsidered and the motion being to override, the motion was carried by 20 to 9, Speaker Beckley changing saying that the House was opposed to the Governor every time and he would vote to override.

### WANTS STATEMENT OF EXPENSE.

Greenwell proposed a resolution that the clerk and stenographer be given thirty days to complete their work and that the journal contain a list of all warrants drawn and paid. Kumalae moved to strike out the paragraph which called for the list of warrants and the names of beneficiaries. He said the intention was to blacken the Hawaiians. Greenwell said it was in justice to the people they should know how their money was spent. Beckley said if the resolution was meant as a reflection upon him he was ready to resign. He said that the House should accept the resolution or take his resignation. Kumalae's amendment was adopted by a large majority, after which the resolution was rejected.

Kellinol then introduced a resolution appropriating \$1,500 for the publication of 800 copies of the Journal of the House in English and Hawaiian. Kumalae moved to make the number 800 and that no sum be inserted which was rejected.

### COST OF SESSION.

The Committee on Accounts reported the expenses of the session to date, showing that all accounts except a very few had been reported and paid and that there was a fair balance, being calling attention that the expenditures were not as great as last session. The report showed a total expenditure of \$7,882.70.

The veto of the Governor on the general municipal bill was attempted to be called up but a recess to clear up the

debates or a cure for leprosy. He said that he had sent a Hawaiian to Germany to try a widely advertised leprosy cure, but without success. He had also sent a man to Japan with the same result, and believed there is no leprosy cure. He also objected to dictating to the Board of Health what man should be employed.

The ayes and noes were called and the resolution tabled on the following vote.

Ayes—Achi, Baldwin, C. Brown, Dickey, Isenberg, McCandless, Paris, Wilcox, Woods, and Crabbe—10.

Noes—J. T. Brown, Kalue, Kalauokalani, Kaohi and Nakapasha—5.

### EVENING SESSION.

Upon the suggestion of President Crabbe that the Senate keep its record clean, about a dozen or more House bills were passed on second reading by title. Among those left in the graveyard were the bill for the education of Hawaiian youths abroad; for a Hilo public park; to prohibit aliens from fishing; to provide free school libraries; to allow any one to treat leprosy; to provide for the payment of 1895 claims; the general license bill; to provide for the extension of School and Pauahi streets; the Standard Telephone franchise; the fern and male bill; the bill to regulate fiduciary companies; the anti-vaccination bill; Maui electric franchise; the Gear franchise; repealing Board of Health regulations.

Harris asked if Vida would state his reasons, saying he would be very sorry to see Mr. Vida leave the House.

Vida said he had tried to do his duty and that business alone called him to its attention. Harris asked Vida to withdraw on account of the extra session and the necessity for a special election.

Speaker Beckley said the minutes had been read and approved and he would be compelled to ignore the resignation and not notify the Governor. He asked Mr. Vida to withdraw his resignation which was done.

The House then adjourned sine die on motion of Knudsen, after a benediction.

### IN THE SENATE.

Senator Baldwin, for the Ways and Means Committee, reported favorably the House St. Louis Commission resolution, with an amendment that the expenses shall be paid out of the \$50,000 appropriation under the direction of the Governor. There was discussion and consideration was postponed.

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# ROYAL

## Baking Powder

Makes the bread  
more healthful.

Safeguards the food  
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest  
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, April 28.

Br. cruiser Amphion, Casement, 13  
days from Esquimalt at 8 a.m.

Br. Torpedo boat destroyer Virago,  
Barker, 13 days from Esquimalt, at 8  
a.m.

Br. Torpedo boat destroyer Sparrow-  
hawk, Waters, 13 days from Esquimalt,  
at 8 a.m.

U. S. T. Sumner, Lathrop, from San  
Francisco, at 7 a.m.

S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from Syd-  
ney, Auckland, Pago Pago and Fan-  
ning, at 5:30 a.m.

S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from  
San Francisco, at 2 p.m.

Schr. Ka Mol, from Kohalaole, at 8  
a.m.

Wednesday, April 29.

O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San  
Francisco.

I-L S. S. Nihau, W. Thompson, from  
Kauai ports.

I-L S. S. Mikahala, Gregory, from  
Kauai ports.

W. S. S. Lehua, Naopala, from Molo-  
kai ports.

Thursday, April 30.

T. K. K. S. Nippon Maru, Green,  
from the Orient, at 5:15 p.m.

A-H. S. S. Hawaiian, from Tacoma,  
at 9 a.m.

Am. bk. Glencairn, Wright, 1/4 days  
from Newcastle, at 7 a.m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, April 28.

S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, for San  
Francisco, at 4 p.m.

Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, for Hilo and  
way ports, at noon

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui  
ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for  
Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Bennett, for  
Koolau ports, at 7:30 a.m.

Gaso, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for  
Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, for Lahaina,  
Kaapalai, Honokaa, and Kukuhale, at  
5 p.m.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for La-  
haina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports,  
at noon

Schr. Char. Levi Woodbury, Harris,  
for Hilo, in afternoon.

Wednesday, April 29.

T. K. K. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer,  
for the Orient.

O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for Pago  
Pago, Auckland and Sydney.

I-L S. S. Walaleale, Mosher, for Ka-  
uai ports.

I-L S. S. Kauai, Bruhn, for Punaluu,  
British bark Trongate, Hutton, for  
San Francisco.

Am. bk. S. N. Castle, Nilson, for  
San Francisco.

Am. bark Mohican, Kelly, for San  
Francisco.

Thursday, April 30.

Stmr. F. Bennett, for Eukal-  
an, Laupahoehoe and Papaloa, at 5  
p.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Elele-  
Hanaapepe, Makaweli, Waimea, Ke-  
ka, and Nihau; mail and passengers  
for Nawiliwili and Kolou, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Hana-  
mau and Ahu, at 5 p.m.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per stmr. Mikahala, from Kauai ports  
—F. Gay and wife, W. A. Baldwin and  
wife, Miss C. Steward, J. H. Coney,  
Mrs. A. McKeague and son, Mrs. A. F.  
Cooke, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, P. Cartey, A.  
Brodrige, A. B. Holgaard, Mrs. D. Bald-  
win, Dr. Sandow, and 58 on deck

Per stmr. Lehua, from Molokai—Jack  
McVeigh, Dr. Lumley, Mr. Hapini, Mrs.  
Mawhi Mrs. Kellikane, Mr. and Mrs.  
Fullison, Charles Gay and 4 deck  
Departed.

For Maui Kona and Kau ports, per  
stmr. Mauna Loa, April 28—C. B.  
Weiss, M. F. Scott, L. R. Crook, Mrs.  
McWayne, two children and servant,  
F. L. Stanley, W. H. Haynes, A.  
Eason and wife, T. R. Robinson, Mrs.  
Ogg, Thos White, W. A. Wall, W. A.  
Kinney, Sister Antonia, Mrs. H. Weeks,  
Mrs. Whitmarsh.

Per stmr. Kinai April 28 for Hilo  
Dr. Hutchinson Mr. Walker, V. Fer-  
nandez R. T. Guard C. S. Sawano, for  
Laupahoehoe F. E. Center, H. Arm-  
tage, J. M. Dowsett for the Volcano  
Dr. Wilson wife and child, for Makena,  
Hen Hong for Mahukona, P. R. Keay,  
Mrs. S. W. Kekuewa and son, Mrs. J.  
Noehu and daughter for Kawaihae  
Mrs. T. M. Louison Miss M. Schweitzer,  
for Lahaina F. E. Richardson,  
Bishop Reckarick, A. L. Louison.

Per stmr. Claudine April 28 for Ka-  
hului Miss R. Miller Miss Lohry J.  
T. McCrosson W. O. Smith and wife,  
J. F. Brown J. D. Seabury wife and  
two children, H. D. Baldwin, Judge  
Hartwell, for Lahaina F. J. Ratten D.  
H. Case A. N. Kepokal D. C. Heger  
for Hana L. Y. Alona Bent Cowan  
William M. Waddoups F. B. Lang-  
stroth, for Keanae Mrs. M. Acheon  
Mrs. L. Acheon and child

Per stmr. W. G. Hall for Kaua  
ports April 28—J. L. Horth and wife  
B. H. Smith, J. Lightfoot A. F. Knud-  
sen, Miss Diamond D. J. McKay F. H.  
Jordan, Sam Kaoe Ah Mon C. F. Her-  
wick, Ng Chan and 24 deck

FOR SALE.

A SET OF FOWLER'S STEAM  
plow machinery consisting of a pair of  
16 horse traction engines, balance plow  
heavy and medium cultivators and  
karrow.

The plant is in use breaking a salt  
marsh in California but will finish the  
work in June and will be sold for half  
its cost in England.

Apply to JOHN W. FERRIS,  
320 Sansome St. San Francisco, Cal.  
6452

## PURITY IS OUR GUARANTEE

IN a recent test of six popular selling bottled  
beers by the government chemist, Primo Lager  
was the only one found pure and free from preser-  
vative acids. MORAL:

## DRINK PRIMO LAGER

Brewery telephone, Main 841.

## SUMNER HERE ON WAY AROUND GLOBE

En route on a journey almost around  
the world, the United States transport  
Sumner arrived in port yesterday  
morning from San Francisco. The ves-  
sel is on her way to Manila, whence  
she will sail for New York via the Suez  
Canal. The purpose of the long trip  
is to send the vessel to New York, where  
she will be used for army service at  
that port. The transport had fair  
trip to Honolulu, and after remaining  
here about seven or eight days to over-  
haul her machinery and refrigerating  
plant, the vessel will proceed to Man-  
ila. The Sumner is commanded by  
Captain Lathrop, formerly superin-  
tendent of the transport service at San  
Francisco, who has taken the place of  
Captain Lyman, now on the Grant  
Captain Cannon, the army quarter-  
master, is well known to Honoluluans  
having made trips here in the Warren.  
The transport has supplies for the  
army in the Philippines, and carries  
a large number of passengers, com-  
prising army officers and families, a  
couple of young ladies en route to Ma-  
nila to be married, families of soldiers,  
civilians, and a few casuals for various  
regiments. The Sumner is to carry  
troops from Manilla to New York, and  
will probably take to Spain for inter-  
view the skeletons of the eighty sailors  
found in the hull of the Spanish flag-  
ship Reina Christina, which has just  
been raised at Cavite, where it was  
sunk by Dewey's fleet on May 1, 1898.  
The Sumner will take in 700 tons of  
coal.

Among those on board the Sumner  
is former Rapid Transit Conductor  
Muller, who recently left this city for  
the Coast after an appearance before  
Judge Wilcox. He is in the mess de-  
partment.

As Youtsey tells the story he then ran from the office to the  
office of Gov. Taylor. He told Taylor that Goebel had been killed. A  
moment later Howard entered the Governor's office. Taylor told him  
it was no place for him and Howard left. Taylor is alleged to have  
then paid over the \$1,600 head money. Howard has been tried twice  
before for this murder.

During the trial much sensational testimony has been brought  
out against Ex-Governor Taylor, but so far no action has been taken  
in Kentucky leading to a charge being placed against him.

Howard immediately signified his assent to this proposition. He  
examined the three guns in the office, weighed them with great care,  
asked about the sights, and then selected a Marlin rifle with steel  
smokeless powder cartridges to do the work. Howard also laid two  
pistols on a window sill, saying: "I will fire these after I kill Goebel  
and people will think there were a number of people shooting."

At about this time Goebel entered the gate of the Executive  
Grounds. Youtsey noticed him and pointed him out to Howard. The  
mountain outlaw knelt at a window, drew a bead on Goebel as the  
latter walked along, and then fired. Goebel fell mortally wounded.  
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